

SPECIAL
AFTERNOON
EDITION.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)
Copyright 1915 by the Proprietor.

December 18 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 77 79

December 18 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 69 74

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.15

3101 日三十一月一十年卯乙

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1915.

日拜禮 號九十月二十年亥癸 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER MARKET.

FRENCH CRUISER DESTROYS MUNITIONS' FACTORY.

Arglo-French Artillery Silences Enemy Gun.

AMERICA'S SECOND NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE RECRUITING QUESTION.

THE ANTI-COMPULSION MEMBERS CONDEMNED

December 18, 1.05 p.m.
Numerous members of the House of Commons, Unionist, Liberal and Labour alike, express their resentment at the forty anti-compulsion members for waiting on Mr. Asquith. They consider "that it was an outrageous breach of privilege," especially after the Premier had given his word to the married men. The moderate Liberals affirm that nobody has any right to try to anticipate Mr. Asquith's statement. His pledge was seriously meant and will be honourably carried out. Single men should enlist at once.

The Conservatives and many Labourites describe the deputations as a big mistake. They do not believe that the Government would give in to the slackers.

MR. ASQUITH WILL KEEP HIS PLEDGE.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
Lord Derby speaking at Bolton said Mr. Asquith will keep his pledge both in spirit and letter with practically the whole country behind him.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ARTOIS DISTRICT.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
A Paris correspondent states that a general bombardment is most intense in Artois, where aerial torpedoes are in use. The French blew up German wheeled transport in the neighbourhood of Chaulnes.

ENEMY BATTERIES SILENCED.

December 19, 5.40 p.m.
A Paris communique states that there had been an intense bombardment of the German trenches in the region between the Somme the Oise, and Soissons, in Rheims the enemy's batteries in the latter district were silenced.

ALLIES ARTILLERY SILENCED BY HOSTILE GUNS.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
A despatch from Reuter's correspondent in France states that the day has been generally quiet, as it was misty it was unsuitable to the artillery, but the Anglo-French artillery has silenced the hostile guns north of Ypres.

GERMAN SECRET SERVICE AGENT ARRESTED

300 HORSES DROWNED IN NORTH RIVER.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that Paul Kornig, stated to be the head of the German secret service in the United States, and Richard Lyndecker have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal. Five hundred horses have been drowned in the North River owing to the sinking of a barge, which was possibly scuttled by German agents.

INDIAN AMBULANCE CORPS FOR EUROPE.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Durban reports that a contingent of the Indian ambulance corps is leaving for Europe.

TO-DAYS LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN RHYS.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
The death of Sir John Rhys is announced.

THE SILVER MARKET.

PROBABLY SHORTAGE ON THE CONTINENT.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
Messrs. Montague say that the silver report has a robust appearance. The market has been somewhat belied by the sales on account of China. Purchases are still being made for home coinage but there is a lull. Probably there will be a shortage in the Continental demand. Meanwhile there is an insufficient competition to animate the market, even though America is only a small seller.

THE FORD PEACE MOVEMENT.

A Reuter correspondent says that the Ford Peace Ship has left Kirkwall for Christiania.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

THE GREEK MOBILIZATION.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
General Sarraïl is quoted by a correspondent, as having said:—Events will find us ready to resist any attack. Meantime the Greek mobilization continues, indicating that the Government is alive to any contingency that may still be dragged in to the conflict.

FORMAL PROTEST.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
A Reuter message states that Greece has addressed to the Entente a formal protest against the fortification of Salonica.

EXPECTED BETTER FACILITIES FOR THE ALLIES

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that a prominent Greek official has arrived, with a view of assuring better railway and telegraph facilities for the Allies.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITIES.

GRAVEN SCHOLARSHIPS WITHDRAWN

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
The changed conditions at the universities are attested by the examiners in Ireland, for the Graven Scholarships, declining to award them, but R. J. J. and P. D. have been honourably mentioned for their work in the examination.

FRENCH TORPEDO ACTIVITY.

TWO GERMAN HYDROPLANES CAPSIZED.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
A Paris naval communique says that a torpedo boat pursued two hydroplanes resting on the water near the Otrante Bank. One of them escaped and the other, which was hit, was captured with two naval men.

GERMAN FACTORY

DESTROYED BY FRENCH CRUISERS.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
A French cruiser bombarded and entirely destroyed German war material in a factory at Haifa.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

THE SECOND NOTE.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
A telegram from Washington says that President Wilson is drafting a second Note to Austria, which it is expected will be despatched in a few days. It is understood that the Note asks for an immediate reply and to clearly state the consequences if unsatisfactory.

THE AMSTERDAM SENSATION.

APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Public Prosecutor has appealed against the acquittal of the Editor of the *Telegraf*.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
A Paris communique states that there is nothing noteworthy to report regarding Macedonia.

TO-DAYS LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

The Dardanelles the organisation of the entrenched camp at Salonica continues.

THE FRENCH RETIREMENT.

December 19, 12.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at headquarters in the Balkans describes the final phase of the French retreat as masterly. A new bridgehead was established at Gradetz where there was severe fighting and where there was an enormous accumulation of stores. Rolling stock, heavy guns were sent to the rear before the retirement of the troops had begun. The French lost three hundred yards of trench and the advance line wavered but the men rallied and held their ground. Further in the rear, while the bridgehead remained intact, when the troops were ordered to retire. Their left, which was the most vulnerable, was strengthened and the retreat to Gerghele was carried out without further loss as was the evacuation of the hospitals and stores at Gerghele, which has been a base. The fog delayed the retirement for forty eight hours, but the movements were carried out normally. All the attacks were repulsed. Altogether the French lost two thousand killed and wounded in the retirement.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

STEAMERS SUNK.

December 17, 5.05 p.m.
The Italian steamer *Port Said* and the British steamer *Levenpool* have been sunk. The crew of the latter were rescued.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

NEWS AS TO BRITISH RESIDENTS.

December 17, 5.05 p.m.
The Russians have occupied Hamadan, and are approaching Kum. The Russian Consuls are stated to have left Karman for Bandarabha. The British Colony at Shiraz is still in captivity, and there is no news of the British Colony at Yazd. The British colony at Sultanabad has been released.

GOVERNMENT'S FLIGHT.

December 17, 8.25 p.m.
It is reported from Teheran that owing to the advance of the Russians the Government committee at Kum has fled to Isfahan.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GERMANS CONCENTRATING AT ST. MIHIEL.

December 17, 5.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondence at Amsterdam the latest German report states that the Germans are concentrating at St. Mihiel, but there is growing evidence that not only are the Germans active, but that undoubtedly the enemy must throw new forces, especially artillery, into the West, where the superiority of the Allied guns is wrecking the German trenches, and the morale of the troops.

ENEMY'S SMALL BOMBING ATTACK.

December 18, 12.45 p.m.
A despatch from Headquarters in France states that, last night, the enemy made a small bombing attack on our line about six quarters north of Loos, but they were easily repulsed. There has been artillery activity the whole day long, especially north of Ypres.

BOMBS DROPPED ON METZ.

December 18, 1.25 a.m.
A Paris communique states:—The cannonade has been much more severe along the whole front. The Anglo-French artillery, acting in concert, successfully bombarded the enemy trenches in Belgium. Several German batteries in Champagne were also silenced. Two aeroplanes dropped twenty heavy bombs on the Metz and Sablon stations.

THE RUSSIANS.

NEW OFFENSIVE.

December 17, 5.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the latest German report states that there is reliable news that the Russians are also preparing a new offensive.

NEW FISCAL SCHEME.

December 17, 6.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russian thousand millions rouble war loan is assured of success. The Minister of Finance has drawn up a new fiscal scheme which is expected to produce an annual surplus of 381,000,000 roubles. State monopolies of tea, coffee and matches are contemplated.

ACTIONS ON THE LAKE.

December 18, 1.05 a.m.
A Petrograd communique reports engagements resulting in favour of the Russians northward of the Lake Drivny, and northward of Dabna. Hundreds of Kurds were engaged on the north-eastern extremity of Lake Van, but were driven to the mountains, leaving sixty dead.

TELEGRAMS

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]
Received December 18.
The rumour that Mr. McKenna will succeed Viscount Hardinge as Viceroy of India is believed to be without foundation.

OBITUARY.

Earl De La War.

London, Received December 18.
The death is announced of Earl De La War, from rheumatic fever and pneumonia, at Messines.
Mr. Arthur Stanley, M.P.
The death is announced of Mr. Arthur Stanley, the Labour M.P.

POLICE OFFICERS SUICIDE.

London, Received December 18.
Mr. Charles Batty, Deputy Inspector of Police for Baginham, committed suicide at Cheltenham.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

London, Received December 18.
There was a terrible railway accident at South Shields, a passenger train, a pilot engine and an empty workmen's train all colliding in a fog. It is reported that several coaches of the passenger train are all right, but in others the passengers were burned to death.

Later.
There were heartrending scenes at South Shields. There were a number of women and children in the front portion of the train, where the carriage doors were jammed, and some were pinned by their legs.

Suddenly the gas exploded, the first two carriages burst into flames, and most of the occupants are believed to have met with an awful fate.

The rescuers did their utmost, attracted by the cries of the injured, and medical aid was soon on the scene.
It is reported that twelve were killed and many injured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]
The Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

DIRTY PLAY.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence which appeared in your issue of Thursday, 16th, inst., re "Dirty Play," I feel that it is only fair to the Club which I represent, as well as to every member of the team, to state that as a result of the foul and dirty play at the match referred to by your correspondent, several of our players were injured, and three of them seriously, that we could not possibly meet our next League fixture although we postponed it twice.

I consider that the report of the game which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and to which your correspondent refers, is a very fair representation of what actually occurred.—Yours etc.
O. A. GOLDENBERG.
Hon. Sec. S.F.O.F.O.
Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1915.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

THAT NOTE.

December 17, 6.15 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington the United States Government has not yet received the Austrian Note, but, if it is in accordance with the outline given in Press telegrams, it will be entirely unsatisfactory and will result in the severance of relations. It is announced that the Government may now send a second Note renewing its original demands, but even more insistent on instant compliance.

Later.

The Austrian Note in regard to the Ancona outrage has been received.

A HURRIED MEETING.

December 17, 10.15 p.m.

A hurried Cabinet meeting discussed the Austrian Note and dispersed without any announcement. The position is regarded as being of the gravest. Mr. Lansing has stated that the text of the Note will not be published till it has been thoroughly studied.

AUSTRIA FAILS TO MEET DEMANDS.

December 18, 4.25 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting which considered the Austrian Note Mr. Lansing admitted that Austria had not yet met any of the American demands. A rupture, however, is not believed to be likely prior to another exchange of Notes. The frequent visits of the Austrian Charge d'Affaires to the State Department is regarded as indicating that informal negotiations are in progress.

MRS. ASQUITH V. THE "GLOBE."

December 17, 7.45 p.m.

Mrs. Asquith is suing the *Globe* to restrain the publication of alleged libels. Her Counsel stated that she had been persecuted by accusations of want of loyalty in her associations with German prisoners at Donington Hall. She had also been described as a traitor, and a disgrace to her sex. These attacks were suspended only on the issue of a writ. The *Globe's* Counsel said the question was whether the words "wife of a Cabinet Minister" referred to Mrs. Asquith. The latter's Counsel contended that the words referred to his client, who denied on oath all the imputations. The case was postponed until Tuesday.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

GERMAN GUNS NOT ARRIVED

December 17, 6.15 p.m.

According to Reuter's Paris correspondent the Allies in Greece have prepared a solid defensive. The German heavy guns do not seem to have arrived, which doubtless accounts for the enemy's not crossing the frontier.

NO CHANGE IN MACEDONIA

December 18, 1.25 a.m.

A Paris communique states that there is no change in the situation in Macedonia.

THE FORTIFYING OF SALONICA.

December 18, 5.25 a.m.

The *Times* Athens correspondent says that the German Minister, replying to Greek objections to the entry of Austro-German troops into Greece, declared that the fortifications which the Allies are constructing at Salonica compel Germany to take action in Greek territory in order to expel the Allies. Mr. Skouloudis replied that Greece will never allow the Bulgarians to set foot on Greek soil. The Ministerial organ, the *Embros*, asserts that the Government intends to protest against the fortifications of Salonica as exceeding the limits conceded.

CANADIAN WAR FINANCE.

December 17, 9.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Toronto, Mr. White, the Finance Minister, in the course of a speech said: "The greatest financial problem which we are at present facing in Canada is the establishment of some form of Canadian credit, which will relieve Great Britain from necessarily shipping gold for the payment of war supplies. The question whether Canada can give this assistance to the Empire will have a direct bearing upon the placing of further war orders in Canada." He also declared that Canada should partially finance present and further war orders.

THE DARDANELLES.

NO CHANGE.

December 18 1.25 a.m.

A Paris communique states that there is no change in the situation at the Dardanelles.

LORD DERBY'S SCHEME IN ACTION.

December 18 7.45 p.m.

An important step was taken to-day under Lord Derby's re-arranged scheme. Bills were posted calling out groups, two thirds, four fifths and six sevenths. These will be the unmarried men from 1890 to 1900.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S LAW.

The Case of the Pacific Mail.

December 17, 6.15 p.m.

Senator La Follette denied to-night (says a Madison, Wis., dispatch of October 17th, to the *New York World*) that the Pacific Ocean trade being largely in control of the Japanese and the failure of the Graham and Morton Company operations on Lake Michigan were caused by the Seamen's Law. He said United States vessels never had much trade on the Pacific Ocean, and Robert Dollar's company had begun to change the equipment of its ships for economy before the law was suggested.

"The evidence so far presented does not prove the act is responsible for retarding the development of American shipping," the Senator continued. The Seamen's Law prescribes only reasonable regulations for the safety of persons carried by the shipping companies.

"Persons opposed to the law have been eager from the time it was first suggested to seize on any pretext to discredit it. They have been carrying on a campaign to have it modified or repealed and seem to be determined to accomplish their purpose."

"If it is not a good law Congress can be relied on to repeal it. I believe it is a wise law, and instead of being modified or repealed it should be strengthened as much as possible. Public sentiment, I believe, is strongly in favour of the retention of the law."

Redfield Assails Pacific Mail Co. Secretary of Commerce Redfield in a letter to Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, denies the allegation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that its recent sale of five of its ships to the Atlantic Transport Line was forced by the Seamen's Law.

According to Mr. Redfield, personally suggested to Vice-President K. P. Scherwin of the Pacific Mail only last July how the company might minimise any possible effect of the new law by changing the fuel from coal to oil, thereby getting more space for freight and cutting down the crew by three-fourths, and by engaging stewards that could speak English.

He also suggested to Mr. Scherwin, he adds, that the company ought at least to give the law a fair trial, instead of quitting without waiting to see how the Department of Commerce intended to enforce the statute.

Secretary Redfield charges that the Pacific Mail was heavily over-capitalised, its balance sheet on April 30th, 1915, showing a deficit of more than \$1,000,000 in the profit and loss account. He adds:

"It would appear to be possible that the company, after doing business for sixteen years without a dividend, found existing conditions gave them an opportunity of selling out a portion of their property at a price which would return them the full valuation of that property upon the company's books, plus at least \$1,000,000."

"Certainly it is a singular thing that the company's stock, which on March 17th last, at the close of the best fiscal year the company has had for ten years, sold at 18, should on August 3rd, 1915, long months after the Seamen's Law had been enacted, and after the company's negotiations for selling its vessels were well forward, have sold for 38."

Pacific Mail President's Reply to Attacks.

Mr. Redfield asserted that vessels under the American flag will continue to trade on the Pacific. Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, retorted sharply to criticisms by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce and Senator La Follette that the company had taken an unpatriotic course in selling its ships and leaving the trans-Pacific trade to the Japanese. He said in part:

"Ever since the destructive effect upon American shipping, especially on the Pacific Ocean, of the La Follette Seamen's Bill has become manifest those likely to be held responsible for that ill-considered legislation have been very resentful against the victims of the law. Senator La Follette was moved by the discontinuance of the Pacific Mail and Dollar Lines to exclaim for publication: 'This country is being made the victim of a vicious and menacing conspiracy. The shipping shore of the Seamen's Bill'."

interest in putting forth every resource known to unscrupulous business to discredit the Seamen's Law."

"At times the action of the steamship lines in withdrawing from a business which they could not profitably continue under the terms of the law is charged to be unpatriotic or to evidence a selfish disregard of the interests of the public, or again, as displaying a reprehensible want of confidence in the ability and willingness of those charged with the enforcement of the law to construe away its bad features."

"They are blamed for not appealing from Congress to the Secretary of Commerce or for not continuing a losing business in the hope that some future Congress might listen to the protests which were disregarded by the Congress which passed the La Follette bill, and repeal the law."

Warnings from Lines.

"That the inevitable consequence of the passage of the Seamen's Bill would be the forced discontinuance of its steamship line on the Pacific was vainly pointed out by the representatives of the Pacific Mail, with all the earnestness and emphasis at their command, to Congressional committees at numerous hearings in the eleven years that intervened between the date of the first introduction of the bill and its final passage."

"Finally the head of the Pacific Mail, on July 14th, 1914, as a last resort, wrote a formal letter to the same effect to the President of the United States. It was shown at that time that the inability of the Pacific Mail to operate under the restrictions of the Seamen's Bill was not based on a rough estimate of the increased expenses, but was accurately ascertained by an analysis of the pay rolls and the other expenses of operation which would be affected by the provisions of the bill. And these reasons, warnings and notices were treated as a bluff, and now are regarded as never having been made. The claim of surprise at the effects of the Seamen's Bill is absurd."

"Again we have it that the Secretary of the Treasury has been told that the Seamen's Bill was not the cause of the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail's boats, but that the real cause was the high price of ships brought about by the war. But long before the war was dreamed of the officers of the Pacific Mail had declared and demonstrated by fact and figures before Congressional committees that the passage of the act would necessitate the withdrawal of its steamships on the Pacific."

"The same reasons which increased the value of ships would have made the Pacific Mail unwilling to part with its vessels and abandon a business which it had been engaged in for years if the intolerable restrictions of the La Follette bill had not deprived it of any choice in the matter."

Ask McAdoo to Explain.

"The Secretary of the Treasury intimates that the provisions of the Panama Canal Act, forbidding railway-owned ships from going through the canal, was a contributing cause. It is up to him to explain what possible connection there can be between the Panama Canal Act and a sale of ships engaged in the Panama Canal trade but of a separate fleet always engaged in the trans-Pacific trade."

"Those affected by the discontinuance of the trans-Pacific steamships of the Pacific Mail are its stockholders on the one hand, shippers and the public generally on the other. The stockholders of the Pacific Mail, including a large number of minority stockholders, for the Southern Pacific, own but little more than a majority of the shares, have unanimously approved the conclusion of its managing officers that the requirements of the Seamen's Bill left the company no alternative than to withdraw its ships from the Pacific Ocean, and this course was given before the sale subsequently made had been thought of."

"It remains to be seen whether the other parties interested, the shippers and the public generally, can be persuaded to pass by the obvious cause and ascribe the disappearance of American ships and the monopoly of the Japanese on the Pacific Ocean to the stupidity of the owners of American ships or to a self-destructing conspiracy formed by them for the purpose of discrediting the act."

"The shipping shore of the Seamen's Bill."

THE MANCHUKUO GOVERNMENT.

Yuan to be Emperor, the Dis Cast.

Peking, Dec. 11.

The State Council this morning prepared and submitted a memorial to the President urging the inauguration of a constitutional monarchy with Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor.

The President refused to accept the memorial and returned it to the Council which will hold a further meeting to-day when probably a second memorial will be sent to the President.

Peking, Dec. 12.

A second meeting of the Council of State held yesterday afternoon considered the President's refusal to be Emperor and decided to forward a second memorial.

It is reported that the President's opposition to the first memorial has been overcome and that he has agreed to bow to the will of the people, though he has emphasised that no change is possible at the present time, that much preparatory work has to be done, and that it is therefore necessary for all Ministers to occupy themselves with a view to averting difficulties.

Telegrams have been sent to all the provincial Governors to notify the people that the President has accepted the popular will, to urge them to continue their business and to refrain from giving aid to bad characters whose only desire is to threaten the national independence.

The President issued a Mandate yesterday evening dealing with the first memorial from the Lifan Yuan in which he points out that it is impossible for him to break the oath which he took at the time of the inauguration of the Republic and thus discard the principles of morality and sincerity. On their second visit the memorialists argued that the whole nation had been keenly alive during the past three years to the necessity of a constitutional monarchy and as he was the only person with the capacity to take the throne at the present time he would be sacrificing the country if he refused.

The newspapers to-day are printed in red ink in celebration of the final decision. The populace of Peking expresses great relief at the removal of uncertainty and expects that the whole country will now settle down to business, though it is admitted that anarchy is likely to attempt to create disturbances. The Government, however, is confident of being able to deal immediately with efforts to cause trouble.

The Mandate.

The Mandate referred to above is to the following effect:— I have received a despatch from the Lifan Yuan, enclosing documents nominating me to the Throne. I find that, as stipulated in the Provisional Constitution, the sovereignty of the Republic is vested in the whole body of its citizens, and that since it has been decided by the representatives of the citizens to adopt the form of a constitutional monarchy, I, the President, can have no ground to discuss the subject. But with regard to my nomination, I am overcome with emotion and surprise. How can I, a man of lowly birth, have been first created the people and then chosen a monarch for them. Heaven's will is unalterable, and I am always favouring one who has rendered conspicuous services and who is endowed with exemplary virtues. Only such a person can fill this exalted position; while with regard to myself, I have been a politician for well-nigh thirty years, during which period, changes and turmoil have repeatedly occurred, and no special achievement could be credited to me. Since the creation of the Republic, four years have passed away, a period noted by the magnitude of difficulties and disturbances, and the number of my faults and blunders. I have not been successful in establishing an ideal government.

At the time when I lived in retirement on the bank of the Yuan River, I had no worldly ambition. I was called to emerge from my retirement by the desire of the nation at a time of turmoil, being determined to sacrifice myself for the salvation of the

THE SHAMEN.

Text of Sir Edward Grey's Remarks.

On October 27, as stated in our wire of that date, Colonel C. E. Yate asked whether, subject to the nominal sovereignty of China, there was any limitation of the legislative and executive power of Great Britain in the Shamen Territory leased from China at Canton.

Sir Edward Grey's reply was as follows:—The position at the Shamen seems to be as follows. China has granted a perpetual lease of the Shamen Territory to the British Government in return for a certain cash rent reserved for the ultimate ownership and sovereignty of the territory. It is therefore still part of China. So long as the British Government in return for the lease we cannot turn them out by process of law. In these circumstances for China to permit the British authorities to expel by force from the territory such German leasees would be to allow an encroachment upon or an invasion of Chinese sovereignty, and would constitute an unneutral behaviour on the part of the Chinese Government, leading, in the opinion of those best able to judge, to consequences which would certainly not be in the interests of this country. It would, I am advised, lead to considerable disturbances in China, a disturbance which would be of all proportion to any possible advantage.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, vice the Honourable Mr. Edbert Angus Hewett, O.M.G., deceased, with effect from the 14th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under Section 19 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903:—Inspector John Grant to a Sanitary Inspector for Kowloon City, with effect from the 24th November, 1915, vice Police Sergeant Martin Edwards; Police Sergeant Alfred Marks to be a Sanitary Inspector for Stanley, with effect from the 22nd July, 1915, vice Lance Sergeant Arthur William Grimmit; Lance Sergeant James Lenaghan to be a Sanitary Inspector for Sham Shui Po, with effect from the 6th December, 1915, vice Lance Sergeant Richard Lamgan.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-nominate, under the provisions of Statute 4 of the University Ordinance 1911, (Ordinance No. 10 of 1911), Mr. George Thomas Edkins to be a British Member of the Court of the University of Hongkong, with effect from the 12th March, 1915.

It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Statute 7 (7) of the University Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 10 of 1911), that Professor Kanaim Hui-chun Dighy has been elected a Member of the Council of the University of Hongkong, and Professor Charles Alfred Middleton Smith has been re-elected a Member of the said Council under the provisions of Statute 7 (3).

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains the following notifications:—

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Francis Palmer Lyon Bowley to be a Member of the Sanitary Board for a term of three years with effect from this date, vice the Honourable Mr. Edbert Angus Hewett, O.M.G., deceased.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, vice the Honourable Mr. Edbert Angus Hewett, O.M.G., deceased, with effect from the 14th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under Section 19 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903:—Inspector John Grant to a Sanitary Inspector for Kowloon City, with effect from the 24th November, 1915, vice Police Sergeant Martin Edwards; Police Sergeant Alfred Marks to be a Sanitary Inspector for Stanley, with effect from the 22nd July, 1915, vice Lance Sergeant Arthur William Grimmit; Lance Sergeant James Lenaghan to be a Sanitary Inspector for Sham Shui Po, with effect from the 6th December, 1915, vice Lance Sergeant Richard Lamgan.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-nominate, under the provisions of Statute 4 of the University Ordinance 1911, (Ordinance No. 10 of 1911), Mr. George Thomas Edkins to be a British Member of the Court of the University of Hongkong, with effect from the 12th March, 1915.

It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Statute 7 (7) of the University Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 10 of 1911), that Professor Kanaim Hui-chun Dighy has been elected a Member of the Council of the University of Hongkong, and Professor Charles Alfred Middleton Smith has been re-elected a Member of the said Council under the provisions of Statute 7 (3).

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay, to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and as a Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from this date.—19th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roger Edward Lindsay